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WHICH
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ROBERT GORDON INC
"Climate Makers"
Specialists in Heating and Ventilating
ESTABLISHED 1890
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CHICAGO

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FOREWORD

This booklet sets forth some of the main points to be considered by the owner of a building when he and his architect or engineer undertake to select heating, ventilating or air conditioning apparatus.

Our many years' experience in constructing such equipment and making installations designed by the world's foremost architects and engineers has made this organization a storehouse of practical information.

Consequently, it is with confidence that we offer to those interested, these plain truths that will increase the general knowledge of heating and ventilating.

Our purpose is that of co-operation and advertisement. An expression from our readers after perusal will be appreciated.

ROBERT GORDON, Inc.

T. H. Monaghan
PRESIDENT

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Practical Pride

Every MAN is imbued with a measure of pride. A world without pride would be a poor, squalid one indeed.

To silver plate a sewer pipe would be silly, but we have surveyed heating systems just as extravagant.

We know that every owner has pride enough to want the most perfect climate in his plant, but we also know that his pocketbook whispers like a lion.

We, therefore, are presenting these brief descriptions of different methods of heating, which fit the pocketbook and at the same time function successfully.

Heating Systems for Factory, Mill and Loft Buildings of More Than One Story

GRAVITY STEAM SYSTEM A system of steam heating that depends upon the force of gravity to keep the steam in circulation.

This is the simplest of direct-heating systems. It is easily operated by common labor because it involves no complicated apparatus. A skilled maintenance man is not needed.

Circulation This System is most commonly found where quick circulation is not essential, because in this type of installation the air is forced out by the pressure of the steam through air venting valves of very small area attached to each unit. This process is naturally a slow one and must be repeated each time the pressure falls to atmosphere.

Levels It is necessary that the boilers be placed low enough so that the water of condensation will flow back by gravity. This requires a deep basement.

Regulation Temperature regulation with Gravity Steam cannot be made from a central point. This system requires that the valves on the different units be operated to adjust the temperatures of the spaces which those radiators heat. It is necessary that the valves be either wide open or closed as a partially opened valve causes hammering.

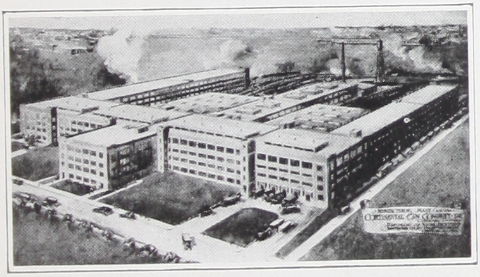
Installation Cost The one-pipe Gravity Steam Heating System is the most economical to install in buildings of two or more stories and basements where the ground area is small and where it is necessary to have a radiator in each bay on account of partitions or other reasons.

If the ground area is more than 25,000 square feet, a Vacuum System or Mechanically Circulated Hot Water System would be as cheap. If large units can be used, Mechanically Circulated Hot Water or a Vacuum System can be installed as cheaply.

This is a finely balanced cost proposition and we would be glad to consult with you or your architect regarding it before your plans are drawn.

These Are a Few Installations

Reliance State Bank, Chicago
    W. W. Ahlschlager, Inc., Architects
Metal Specialties Co., Chicago
    Davidson & Weiss, Architects
Friend Building, Chicago
    A. S. Alschuler, Architect
American Paper Goods Co., Chicago
Riverside Brookfield High School, Riverside, Ill.
    J. C. Llewellyn, Architect



Continental Can Co., Chicago, Illinois. Gravity Steam System Installed by Robt. Gordon, Inc. Davidson & Weiss, Architects.

VACUUM SYSTEMS

A system of steam heating that employs a mechanically created vacuum as a means of more rapid circulation of steam.

The use of the Vacuum System of steam circulation in connection with the circulation of steam to direct radiation is practically standard. This is due to the fact that the Vacuum System as it is known to the trade has many friends and has been developed through co-operation between manufacturers of specialties used in this type of system, and consulting engineers and architects. This system is adapted to use in buildings of all types where the operation can be maintained by skilled or semi-skilled labor. It is particularly desirable where buildings are heated with exhaust or waste steam discharged from steam hammer and other equipment, as it removes back pressure from the power producing units.

Operation

Of late years the necessary apparatus in the way of vacuum traps, pumping equipment, etc.; has been so simplified that ordinary intelligence will qualify any operator to take care of a Vacuum System of steam circulation.

Circulation

Where quick circulation is desired the Vacuum System will accomplish circulation in the very largest of systems in a short space of time due to the fact that the pumping equipment removes the air quickly and returns the water of condensation to the boiler as fast as it is produced. During proper operation of the pumping equipment the air is constantly being removed from the heating system and therefore circulation is quick and the material efficiency of each unit reaches the maximum.

Levels Where Vacuum Systems are installed the radiators may be placed on the same level as the boiler or even lower as the pump will lift the condensation as much as ten or twelve feet without any trouble. This system is practically necessary in buildings which are either spread over a considerable area or which contain a large amount of radiation.

Regulation Regulation of temperature in the rooms heated where Vacuum System of steam circulation is used, must be either by manual operation of the valves on each unit or by thermostatic control. This is a very important point to be considered in selling the installation as all heating systems are built for an outside temperature of zero and the average temperature in the Central United States is 35 above zero. There is more coal wasted on improper regulation of inside temperature than there is wasted in improper operation of boiler plants as it seems to be easier to open a window than to turn off the valve on the radiator.

Installation Costs The installation cost of the Vacuum System in buildings of any size compares favorably with any other heating system with one exception, i. e., where buildings to be heated are situated a great distance from the source of supply, Mechanically Circulated Hot Water may be cheaper due to the smallness of the supply pipe. In laying out Vacuum Systems in mills or factories, the cost may be reduced by designing units as large as possible. The installation cost is also largely dependent upon the selection of proper vacuum valves, pumps and other specialties where exhaust steam is not available. High pressure steam is not necessary. This system may be used in connection with low pressure boiler of very high efficiency. The selection of that specialty should be placed in the hands of an experienced engineer to whom our records of maintenance on the various Vacuum Systems are available, together with counsel and advice based on many years of experience.

Cost of Operation

Where exhaust steam is available in sufficient quantity to warm the building, the operating cost of the Vacuum System is simply one of upkeep, and a very small expense indeed if the proper steam specialties are used in connection with the installation. Robert Gordon, Inc., are competent to advise owners as to the system best adapted to their needs.

A typical Vacuum System of steam circulation is exemplified by the plant installed by us at the Saginaw Products Company, Saginaw, Mich., on the plans and specifications prepared by Frank D. Chase, Inc.

In these buildings which are fairly scattered, circulation is accomplished through the entire heating system, both on direct radiation and indirect on Vento coils, with a pressure of less than 2 pounds at the source of supply. There are radiators in this plant which are over 2,000 feet from the central heating plant and which circulate perfectly from atmospheric pressure 1½-lbs. steam at the source. This is one of the thousands of these systems that we have installed and we have watched the successful performance of the various equipment very carefully over a period of years.

A Few Installations

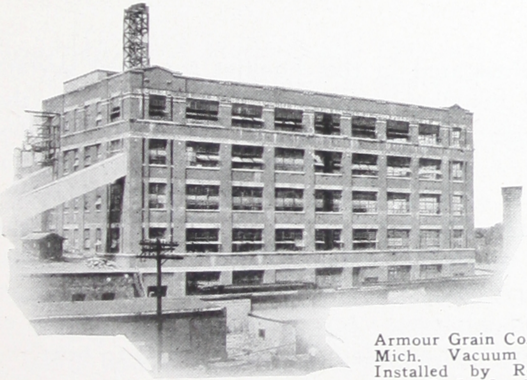
Fairbanks-Morse Co., Beloit, Wis.

Armour Grain Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
    P. J. Morehouse, Chicago, Architect

Kokomo Rubber Co., Kokomo, Ind.
    John D. Small, Chicago, Engineer

McDonald Machine Co., Chicago
    Austin Co., Architects

Baker-Vawter Co., Benton Harbor, Mich.
    Frank D. Chase, Inc., Chicago, Engineers



Armour Grain Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Vacuum Steam System Installed by Robert Gordon, Inc. P. J. Morehouse, Chicago, Architect.

MECHANICALLY CIRCULATED HOT WATER SYSTEMS

A system of heating whereby direct radiation is accomplished by pumping hot water from the source of supply through the radiators.

The use of mechanically circulated hot water as a heating system is not as common as that of steam. These systems being built of standard equipment which can be purchased at any supply dealer, have not been accorded the intensive study by great manufacturing organizations that Vacuum Systems of steam circulation have received. Nevertheless, some of the largest industrial plants in the United States are heated by direct radiation in which the medium is hot water, circulation being accomplished by the use of pumps.

There is illustrated in this booklet a typical system which was installed by Robert Gordon, Inc., in the Chicago plant of the American Car and Foundry Company. A problem presented by this installation was to warm a building of 2,778,744 cubic contents situated 900 feet from the source of supply. To bring the pipe from the boiler house to the building necessitated the crossing of railroad tracks and buildings, a river and a street. Approximately 60,000 feet of 1½-inch pipe coil circulation was required to heat the building.

When the estimate was made for Vacuum Steam circulation it was found that the very large piping necessary to supply steam represented both a financial and structural problem on account of the obstructions and distance from the boiler house to the building. It was, therefore, decided to use Mechanically Circulated Hot Water. This reduced the size of the supply piping considerably, further reducing the cost of installation since the smaller pipes cost less money. The structure to sustain them cost less and the labor of installation and the covering figured considerably lower.

This system has been through a Chicago winter and was found to be everything a heating system should be, both in the way of temperature regulation and in operation. The water is heated by exhaust steam so that the owner's only expense is the interest on his investment.

Operation A Mechanically Circulated Hot Water System may be operated by a man of ordinary intelligence as there are no specialties or steam traps involved. Skilled labor for upkeep is not essential.

Circulation Circulation is maintained by proper pump equipment and is accomplished very quickly as a cycle of circulation may be held to a point where the entire operation is reduced to a matter of minutes.

Levels In Mechanically Circulated Hot Water Systems, levels are absolutely no impediment to circulation. All piping can be run overhead or up and down as required.

Regulation Temperature regulation with this system is a simple matter as the temperature of the water can be VARIED and REGULATED at its SOURCE without the necessity of controlling each unit in the room to be heated.

Installation Cost No set rule can be stated nor can any contention be made on the installation cost of Mechanically Circulated Hot Water. In general, it is on par with any other system in compact buildings or buildings located next to source of supply, and is cheaper in groups of buildings scattered over large areas.

This system may be used in connection with exhaust steam, or plants may be installed where no exhaust steam is available and live steam is unnecessary. Upkeep, however, is very low.

Since the use of Mechanically Circulated Hot Water is not general, and the knowledge necessary to properly install it is not common knowledge, we invite correspondence from prospective owners along these lines.

A Few Installations

American Car & Foundry Co., Chicago
Jos. C. Ames, Engineer

U. S. Mail Terminal Bldg., Chicago
Graham, Anderson, Probst & White, Architects

Lawrence R. Wilder, Waukegan, Ill.
Robt. Gordon, Inc., Engineers

A. Baur Factory, Chicago
Robt. Gordon, Inc., Engineers

American Car & Foundry Co., Chicago, Illinois. Mechanicaly Circulated Hot Water System Installed by Robt. Gordon, Inc. Jos. C. Ames, Engineer.

HOT BLAST HEATING SYSTEMS

Hot Blast Heating Systems generally consist of coils heated by steam or water over which air is passed by fans or blowers and distributed through a system of galvanized iron air distributing ducts or ducts built into the structure of the building, to the rooms to be heated. This system of heating is desirable where ventilation is necessary, as it can be designed to accomplish both. It is particularly effective where large numbers of employees are congregated in a space so small that the cubic contents of the room is not large enough to furnish pure air for breathing. This system is also desirable in rooms where condensation results from manufacturing processes.

It is used in connection with air conditioning of buildings where certain conditions of air are necessary for manufacturing processes, and in schools, public buildings, offices, etc., where the air should be properly conditioned for breathing.

Operation

The operation of the Hot Blast System is simple or complex according to the result to be produced. Control is maintained by a manual operation of the valves at the heating coil or by automatic thermostatic regulation.

Circulation

The circulation is quick and the building may be warmed more rapidly than by any other system.

Levels In the matter of levels the same point applies as the direct system, as the air must be heated by direct radiation.

Installation Costs The cost of installation of a proper Hot Blast System in a standard building where the air is properly distributed is on a par with direct radiation. There are types of buildings, however, where the Hot Blast System may be installed cheaper than direct radiation, or vice versa. The proper selection of a heating system is a matter for the engineer or contractor to determine when sketches of the building are made.

Foundry buildings, paper mills, and in fact all buildings where smoke, gases, steam, etc., are produced in large quantities should be heated and ventilated or at least ventilated by a hot blast system.

Every Gordon Hot Blast Installation has operated most successfully. A most striking one is that of the Kewanee Boiler Company, Kewanee, Illinois.

SPLIT SYSTEM The Split System has been found to be very economical and we have installed many of these where conditions involved required heating and ventilation at a low installation and operating cost. The Split System consists of sufficient direct radiation to maintain the temperature of the buildings at a point above freezing—35 to 40 degrees Fahrenheit. A Hot Blast System is then installed which will raise the temperature from 35-40 degrees Fahrenheit to the temperature required in the building which may be 50 to 70 degrees above zero.

The advantage of this system is that at night and on Sundays when no manufacturing operations are in progress, the direct system most economically prevents the sprinkler system, sand in foundries or other apparatus from freezing. The average temperature of the United States being 35 degrees above zero, a great portion of the time the direct radiation, figured on a basis of zero to 40 degrees, will be all the heat that is needed throughout the building. The Hot Blast System is used in the morning to raise the temperature to a point required for effective work. In extremely cold weather the Hot Blast System can be relied upon to maintain the temperature desired, and in the summer time it can be used for ventilating purposes.

The use of the Split System cuts down the size of the motors operating the fans and does away with the use of power 80% of the time except where ventilation is necessary. This makes the plant enonomical in operation.

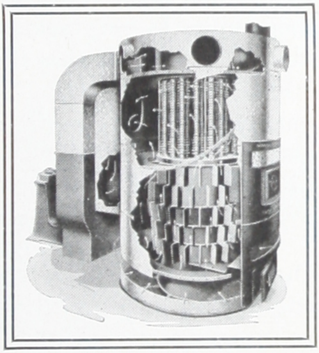
Installation Costs The installation cost in a great many types of buildings is on a par with either direct or the Hot Blast System as a unit.

The Pyle National Company, Chicago, F. E. Davidson, Architect and Engineer, is one of our typical jobs. We also have made many other installations of this character, all of which have been a success.

GORDON

Mechanical Hot Blast Heater

This heater is a direct-fired, compact and complete heating system which is shipped in such shape that it can be assembled easily, quickly and properly by unskilled labor and can be operated by any person who can handle a shovel.



The Gordon Mechanical Hot Blast Heater consists of a cast iron heating element enclosed in a large sheet metal casing provided with air outlets. It is a correctly designed furnace and has an enormous amount of radiating surface compared to its size. The air is drawn from the building and passed over this radiating surface by a Multivane Fan of the highest efficiency. The fan is properly equipped with roller bearings and is built to stand hard service. It is operated either by electric motor, line shaft, gasoline motor or other available motive power. Armour Institute of Technology has declared this unit 81 per cent efficient, which means that it possesses the highest over all efficiency of any heating appliance that has been developed.

The Mechnical Hot Blast Heater is particularly adapted for use in foundries, because they have no need for elaborate heating systems or high temperatures.

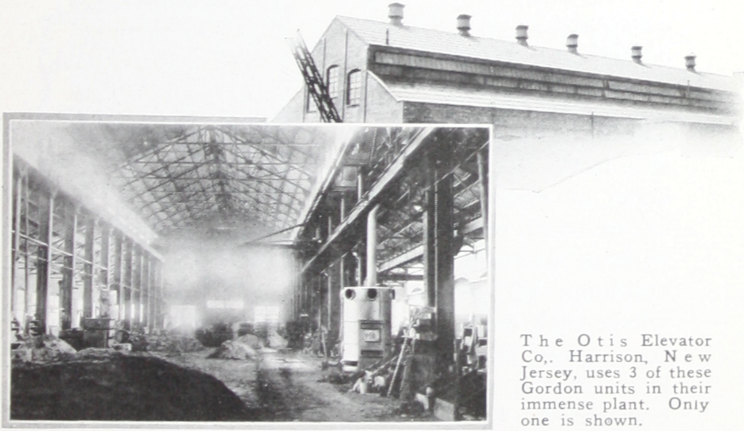
Mechanical Hot Blast Heaters can be installed at a very low cost and can be operated very cheaply. They not only maintain a correct working temperature, but our customers inform us that they clarify the air by eliminating all steam and smoke which is generated at "pouring off" time and when shaking out the flasks. Some of the largest as well as some of the smallest foundries in the United States are being heated by these machines and we have very enthusiastic testimonials on file regarding their efficiency in connection with foundrywork. Our customers have put these units to very severe tests and they have unanimously written us that they have INCREASED THE PRODUCTION OF THEIR FOUNDRIES and have effected coal savings as high as 50%. We have also made many Mechanical Hot Blast installations in small machine shops, and in plants for the use of drying and other purposes.

Our engineering service is open to the architect and engineer in laying out these heaters and also for their use in connection with driers. We will also be very glad to design drying equipment to be used in connection with our heaters.

A very prominent eastern engineer who specializes in drying has standardized on this equipment and there is no question that if properly applied the drying cost as well as the heating cost will be lowered considerably.

A Few Mechanical Hot Blast Installations

Hugh Park Foundry Co., Ltd., Oshawa, Ont., Canada
Watson Machine Co., Patterson, N. J.
Bowmanville Foundry Co., Ltd., Bowmanville, Ont., Canada
Peerless Foundry Co., Cincinnati, Ohio
Climax Engineering Co., Clinton, Ia.
Freed Furnace Co., Oaks, Pa.

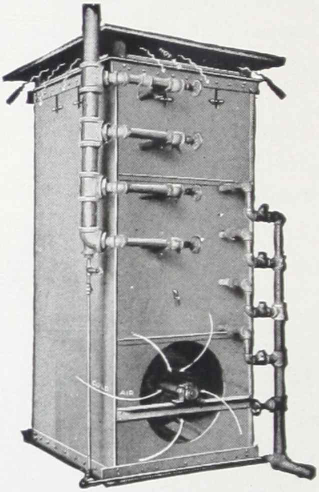


The Otis Elevator Co,. Harrison, New Jersey, uses 3 of these Gordon units in their immense plant. Only one is shown.

GORDON

Steam Unit Heater

Having installed many of the steam unit heaters which have been manufactured in the past, we were forced to design one which is practical and effective. This Heater, as illustrated, consists of cast iron heating coils which will not wear nor rust out, and a Multivane Fan with high class bearings. This fan is installed with a scroll so that it is of the highest possible efficiency. The heater is built so that it will work on gravity when the use of the fan is not necessary and the materials used in the construction are heavy enough to withstand the passage of time.



These heaters are adaptable to the heating of large areas of enclosed spaces; or, in other words, rooms without partitions, and in buildings of proper size where their installation is possible. The installation cost is low, the operation cost is low, the regulation is all that it should be and the effectiveness is unquestioned. Special units are built for paper mills.

The installation of the Steam Unit Heater is a simple job. Most of the work is done in our own shop so that the purchaser needs only to set up the heater, install the motor or belt drive from line shaft and connect the supply and return.

These heaters are furnished in many combinations. They are ideal for small schoolhouses and factories where heating and ventilating are necessary, or within certain limitations, for drying. In fact, being standard heating apparatus made up in a small package they are adaptable to most any heating problem that may present itself. They can be connected in combination with cast iron boiler and shipped complete. Such an outfit we recommend for heating small factories, machine shops or garages where the equipment can be placed in the middle of the floor and a few radiators taken off for offices.

We will be glad to look over your problem and you may be assured the proper apparatus will be recommended to take care of your needs.

Air Conditioning

Bunte Bros. Candy Company, Chicago, is probably the largest candy factory under one roof in the United States. R. E. Schmidt, Garden and Martin were the architects. Robert Gordon, Inc., installed the complete air conditioning systems for the offices and workrooms through the building. As air-conditioning is a fast-growing industry, it is well for plant owners to deal with an experienced organization in installing this type of equipment. We are prepared to serve in every possible way in connection with work of this character. With reference to the Bunte installation it should also be understood that we installed the power station, refrigeration, heating, ventilation, process piping, air conditioning, compressed air piping, etc., apparatus with our very complete organization.

The Large Plant of
Bunte Bros. Candy Co.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Refrigeration

Refrigeration problems are specific and are specifically governed by the result to be obtained. The most common forms of refrigeration systems are based on the use of ammonia and carbon dioxide as a compression medium. Where refrigeration, heating and air conditioning are combined in a plant it is very often possible to use exhaust steam from the power generating machines to produce the heat and refrigeration necessary to operate the plant. This reduces the cost to merely the interest on a comparatively small investment. This is a problem for your engineers, and our experience which is available to you and to them will prove exceedingly helpful.

Home Heating

The selection of a heating system is one of the most vital things to be considered when building a residence. As a rule we recommend hot water heating for homes, but there are buildings so designed that vapor or vacuum systems are most desirable. In general, we would state that the pressure system of hot water gives the best results in residences. We have installed heating systems in suburban and country places, using mechanically circulated hot water and placing the boiler room equipment in the garage, thus doing away with all dirt inside the living quarters. While we do not specialize in residence heating, we have made many such installations.

We are also

widely experienced in the field of complete power plant, process piping and pneumatic conveying installation. The name of Robert Gordon, Inc., is associated with some of the most extensive and successful installations of these types ever made.

A Few Widely Known Concerns Who Have Availed Themselves of Gordon Service

	Heating	Power	Ventilating	Drying
Ackerman-Quigley Ptg. Co., Chicago, Ill	“	“	“	
American Car & Foundry Co., Chicago, Ill.,	“			
Bunte Bros., Chicago, Ill.,	“	“		
Cribben & Sexton Co., Chicago, Ill.,	“	“	“	
International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.,			“	
Marmon Company, Chicago, Ill.,	“		“	
A. Plamondon Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.,	“	“	“	
Pyle National Headlight Co., Chicago, Ill.,	“	“	“	
Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill.,				“
Shaw Assn., Ltd., Chicago, Ill.,	“	“		
Heppes-Nelson Roofing Co., Melrose Pk., Ill.,	“	“		
Kewanee Boiler Co., Kewanee, Ill.,	“			
Walworth Mfg. Co., Kewanee, Ill.,	“		“	
Lyon Metallic Mfg. Co., Aurora, Ill.,	“			
Aetna Explosives Co., Aetna, Ind.,		“		
Kokomo Brass Works, Kokomo, Ind.,	“			
Kokomo Rubber Co., Kokomo, Ind.,	“			
Armour Grain Co., Battle Creek, Mich.	“	“		
Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich.,	“	“		
Rich Steel Products Co., Battle Creek, Mich.,	“			
H. B. Sherman Mfg. Co., Battle Creek, Mich.,	“	“		
Austin Company, Bay City, Mich.,			“	
Baker-Vawter Co., Benton Harbor, Mich.,	“	“	“	
Enterprise Foundry Co., Detroit, Mich.,	“	“		
General Motors Corp., Saginaw, Mich.,	“	“		
Towar Cotton Mills, Niles, Mich	“	“	“	
Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co., Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.,	“		“	“
Cornell Wood Products Co., Cornell, Wis.,	“		“	“
Fairbanks-Morse Co., Beloit, Wis.,			“	“
U. S. Gypsum Co., Gypsum, Ohio,			“	“

Process Piping

One of the best divisions of our business is the installation of piping for manufacturing processes and our experience along these lines has been extremely wide.

The Heppes-Nelson Roofing Company, as illustrated on page 31, on which the Austin Company were engineers, typifies one of our installations. This installation was made in exactly sixty days and comprises a power plant, heating system, ventilating system, heating coils for asphalt tanks, steam jacketed tar piping for the conveying of tar and asphalt, together with all traps and equipment, spiral riveted pipe for the handling of gases, water and other process piping for the production of the product, pneumatic conveying piping for the conveying of materials necessary in the production of roofing, and all sheet metal work in this connection.

The construction of this plant in sixty days was considered to be one of the most remarkable records of process piping installation ever made in the United States. Our experience in this line covers the manufacture of all sorts of food products, tar and asphalt products, tanneries, handling of ashes, piping for use in chemical works, in fact, every known application of piping.

Our organization and equipment is of such character that we are able to handle the complete mechanical equipment of any building. All our sheet metal and other material is fabricated in our own shop by our own men.

A Few Installations

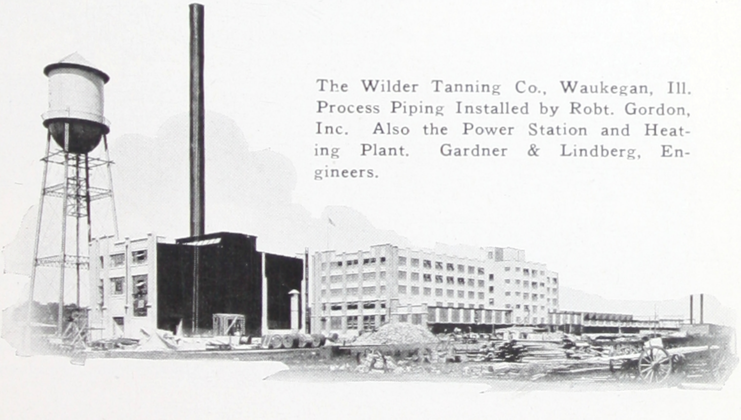
Heppes-Nelson Division
  (Richardson Roofing Co., Melrose Park, Ill.)
  Austin Company, Engineers

Wilder Tanning Co., Waukegan, Ill.
  Gardner & Lindberg, Engineers

Fortune Products Co., Chicago
  J. C. Portland, Architect

Cisco Bros. Candy Co., Chicago
  Robt. Gordon, Inc., Engineers

Ackerman-Quigley Printing Co., Chicago

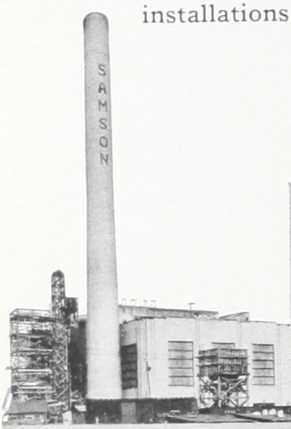


The Wilder Tanning Co., Waukegan, Ill. Process Piping Installed by Robt. Gordon, Inc. Also the Power Station and Heating Plant. Gardner & Lindberg, Engineers.

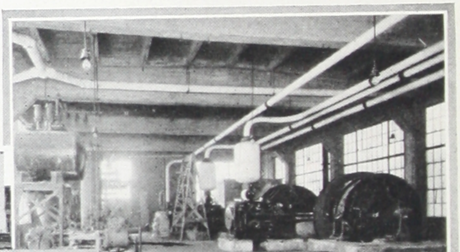
Power Plants

We have had wide experience in the installation of power plants, a few of which are illustrated in this booklet.

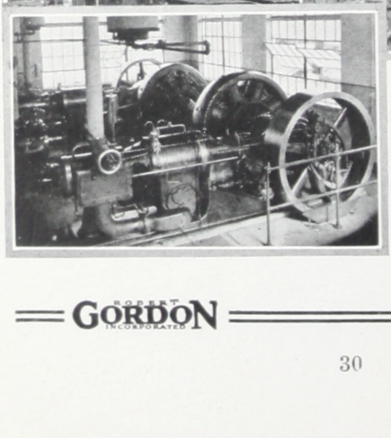
We are prepared to make complete power plant installations at a minimum cost and will be glad to receive your plans and specifications for estimate. Robt. Gordon, Inc., installed the power plants complete in the Postum Cereal Company at Battle Creek, Mich., for which E. E. Van Tuyl of Detroit was architect, and the Aetna Explosives Company at Aetna, Ind. Below are illustrated three more Gordon power plant installations.



Sampson Tractor Co.,
Janesville, Wisconsin.



The Power Station of
Bunte Bros. Candy Co., Chicago.

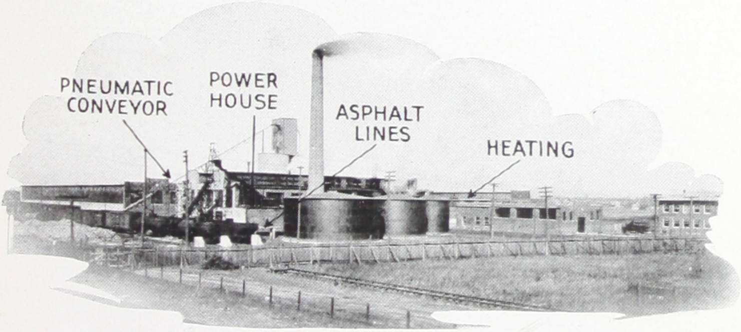


The Generator Engines at the
E. W. Bliss Co. Plant, Chicago.
Frank D. Chase, Inc., Engineers.

Pneumatic Conveying

Our organization is prepared to handle any sort of pneumatic conveying problem and we are only too glad to work with you or your engineer in solving that problem. There is a conveying problem in every plant where a pneumatic conveyor would be cheaper and more economical than belt or bucket conveyors.

The Heppes-Nelson Roofing Co., Melrose Park, Ill. Austin Co., Engineers. Arrows Indicate Work Done by Robt. Gordon, Inc.



Consult Gordon

The capable counsel that you and your architect or engineer enjoy when placing your problem in the hands of our engineering department is the result of years of experience.

Contact with every conceivable problem presented in doing such work outlined in this book has put us in position whereby we can make most practical recommendations with a positive surety of your complete satisfaction.

We shall be glad to consult with architects and engineers or anyone interested in solving heating, ventilating, drying or air conditioning problems. Our representatives cover practically all parts of the country. To have them call implies no obligation on your part whatever.

We want you to know the facts about our products—direct-fired and steam units—and engineering co-operative service. You'll find us able to see your problem squarely; our recommendations will be "straight from the shoulder" with your best interest our chief consideration. We seek business only where a study of the problem itself indicates we can serve you to your best advantage. That is an iron-clad policy of Robert Gordon, Inc.

Communications addressed to our executive offices, 622 W. Monroe St., Chicago, will have immediate attention.